# Lake Postoffice Figures Show Remarkable Gains

N every department of the Salt Lake 1 City postoffice, an increase in business is shown for the year now coming to a close. During the year ma additional numbered station has een opened, No. 22 at Seventh East ind Ninth South street. The free deivery has been extended to Federal Heights on the east bench and in lugar House ward a large area has een annexed to the district. The free felivery consists of two deliveries each lay and collections in the district. In he business district considerable improvement has been made. The busiess delivery has been extended to inlude 18 additional blocks, extending to he Union depot on the west, State treet and South Temple on the east. econd East on Second and third South streets, Sixth South and state street on the south, and the Rio Grande Western passenger depot on he southwest. The business district ow has three regular deliveries each ay which requires more efficient servce than ever. The merchants find that his additional service gives better business facilities, and that it is a very eneficial improvement. The residence istricts of the city are being gradually overed with a net work of sub-statons where stamps and stationery can be bought and letters and packages regstered. There are 26 of these stations n all. Five of them, station A, Fort Douglas, Murray, Sugar House and alder's station, perform all the funcions of a postoffice even to dispatching

#### FORCE INCREASED.

In order to cover the additional distribution district eight mail carriers were added to the force, three of them seing placed in the residence districts and five in business districts. The office force was also increased in handling the mail, five clerks of the first pointments in the postoffice depart-

The salary roll was increased \$21,400 a year in the department this year. Besides the salary paid the 14 new appointees there were a number of salaries raised. Forty-two clerks received an increase of \$100 a year and 10 clerks received a raise of \$200 a year. Thirtyeight mail carriers received a raise of \$100 a year and 15 carriers secured an increase of \$200 in their yearly salary.

INCREASED TERRITORY.

which has added considerable work and made necessary an extra set of books for these accounts. For instance, when the postmaster at Franklin, Idaho, for example, makes a requisition for stamps and envelopes, it is sent to Washington. The order department has the order filled at the Salt Lake posteffice and rushed to Idaho giving much uicker service for the postoflices,

under the Salt Lake sub-agency. The sale in stamps shows an increase of \$12,191.78 this year which gives some idea of the growth of business in the Salt Lake postoffice, Envelopes showed an increase of \$13,254,22. In third class matter there was a decrease and also in the rent of boxes which did not amount to much. In the total receipts there was an increase of \$21,220.23, a substantial gain for the past year.

The registry division shows a healthy increase. There were 103,722 registere 1 letters and packages sent through the mail, an increase of 12,749 over last year. For delivery there were 108,952 letters and packages received.

LESS ORDERS, BIGGER TOTAL. The money order department shows that big business is being transacted through the mails. While there were 4,220 fewer orders issued, the amount of the orders shows an increase of \$44. 364.18. The international business forged away ahead again this year, the Greeks, Austrians and Japs, sending thousands of dollars out of the country again this year. The domestic or-

ders paid showed a decrease and the

international orders paid showed an increase. The money order business in the state increased \$195,778.49, a remarkable amount in remittances.

Salt Lake's postoffice was considered again this year among the 50 leading postoffices of the country and received special recognition from the government in being made the sub-agency for the intermountain district, including Utah, Idaho and Arizona. The efficiency of the postoffice department has increased wonderfully this year with the improvement in the service that has been made by Postmaste Thomas. His force of clerks and carriers have made every effort to carry out his plans and promote the good of the service. The postoffice department shows the growth of the city and the excellent standard it has set is encouraging to a city like Salt Lake.

### BIGGER QUARTERS.

As a result of the growth of the postoffice department an addition will be built during the next year, doubling the floor space of the department, The addition is to be built on the west of the present building, the same architectural facade to be carried out. The government has already purchased the ground and \$175,000 has already been appropriated to erect the addition to the building which will be four stories in height. The addition will extend the entire length of the building. This will give the department considerable space for distributing tables of which

## Statements of Money Order Business of the Salt Lake City Postoffice for Year Enning Nov. 30, 1910

	No.   Amount.   Free.
Domestic money orders issued	43,261 \$ 599,823,23 \$3,738.11
International orders issued	
Domestic money orders paid	
International orders paid	844 20,048.58
Remittances received from depositing postmasters	
of surplus money order funds	16,899 4,687,958 60

### REGISTRY STATISTICS FOR 1909 AND 1910.

	1909.	1910.	Inc.
Pieces registered at main office and stations	1 90.973	103.722	12.749
Pieces forwarded and returned to senders			
Pieces received for delivery			
Pleces in transit	56,774	58,591	1.817
Desk deliveries at main office			4.200
Desk deliveries at stations and branches	3.575	3.755	180
Carrier deliveries at main office	41,921	45.545	3.621
Carrier deliveries at stations and branches	7.416	7.866	450

### RECEIPTS-SALT LAKE CITY POSTOFFICE.

1909,	Stamps.	Cards.	Env'opes.	Second   class.	Third   class,	Box rents.	Total.
1st quarter 2nd quarter 3rd quarter 4th quarter	63,021,40 67,415,40	\$ 2,550,00 2,050,00 2,350,00 2,532.00	15,843.98 17,592.57	4,366.27 4,419.86 4,729.15 5,125,67	\$ 23.99 \\ 21.83 \\ 637.57 \\ 27.04 \\	2,183.55 2,198.15 2,199.55 2,174.60	87,546.22 94,924.04
1910.	\$272,451.40 \$	9,482.00	\$ 66,728,32 8	18,631,95	710.43 \$	8,755,85	\$376,759.95
1st quarter 2nd quarter 3rd quarter 4th qr. est.	68,719.00 67,777.48 68,146.70 80,000.00	2,450.00 2,165.00 2,400.00 2,500.00	20,864,701 19,752,88	4,891.98	472.80	2,153.25 2,188.90 2,183.15 2,200.00	98,230,09
1910. 1909.	\$284,643,18 \$ 272,451,40		\$ 79,973.54 \$ 66,728.32	20,650,86 \$ 18,631,95	472.80  <b>\$</b> 710.43		\$402,980,13 376,759,05
Increase.	\$ 12,191.78	33.00	\$ 13,245,22	3 2,018.41 8	*237.63 \$	*30.55	\$ 27,220.20

LODE MINING IN ALASKA,

The story of gold mining in Alaska luring the last 20 years has been largely the record of her rich placer fields. Now it is assured that additional and interesting chapters will be added to the splendid story by the activity of class being appointed. One laborer her lode miners. From one end of the was also added to the outside working territory to the other ledges are being uncovered and new discoveries made, and from a region known far and wide for the wealth of its placers Alasca is now destined to become equality famous for her rich lode mines. Strikes are being reported regularly and reports are being received of tunnels to be driven, stamp mills to be erected and new discoveries of rich bearing quartz.

The best vein so far discovered is
the Cliff mine which is already paying
enormous dividends and its owners are now in Seattle perfecting arrangements for new machinery with which to fur-ther develop the property and increase the capacity of the stamp mill early next year. next year.

Postmaster Arthur L. Thomas was appointed by the general postoffice department a sub-agent for distribution, for the intermountain country. Through his office are distributed leaves are crowded with prospectors eager to leave the local statement of the pear the boats to Cordova, Valdez and other points on the southwestern route are crowded with prospectors eager to leave the local statement of the pear the boats to Cordova, Valdez and other points on the southwestern route are crowded with prospectors eager to

be early in the field and to reap the creek by Red Ellis, and two mills will reward of their enterprise.

Aaron Johnson, a wealthy mining nan of Valdez, arrived in Seattle last week and stated that 12 stamp mills will be erected at Valdez next summer. He and his partner John Erickson are in this country to buy machinery and supplies for their mines on Mineral Creek plies for their mines on Mineral Creek,
"The installation of 12 mills in Valdez," said Johnson, "will start one of
the biggest stampedes that has been
seen in Alaska since the great hegira
of 1898, when the Yukon gold fields
were discovered. There is a big belt
of country in there that carries a number of high-grade free-milling veins,
and I know of 12 claims on which ore
will be crushed next summer. The and I know of 12 claims on which ore will be crushed next summer. The best vein so far discovered, excepting perhaps, the Cliff, which is paying big dividends right along, trends across Mineral Creek. It was this vein that shed the placer gold into that stream.

"When I left Valdez, two stamp mills had arrived, and they will be transported to the ground as soon as trails are good. The claims on which mills will be installed this winter and next string. be installed this winter and next spring ore; Johnson-Erickson, Millard, Wil-llams & Ginsler, Woods, Wickey and Edwards properties, all on Mineral

"Two mills will be installed on claims between Mineral creek and the Cliff mine. One will be creeted on Gold

be installed on the edge of the Valdez glacier, where a good vein was found last summer and since has been developed into a payable property.

"With all these mills running and paying dividends, development and prospecting work will be greatly stimu-lated, and the country will receive a pretty thorough overhauling next sum-

ment of Alaska is the law which com-pels us to import our coal from Canada. This coal is not good for steaming pur-This coal is not good for steaming purposes, and is very costly. Landed on Mineral creek, it will cost at least \$20 per ton. There is an abundance of coal in Alaska, upon which we would not have to pay duty, and it could be landed in Valdez at the rate of about \$4 or \$5 a ton. One ton of this coal is equivalent in heat units to about two tons of the British Columbia coal.

"However, we had assurance from government representatives last summer that an effort to pass remedial."

mer that an effort to pass remedial legislation for Alaska will be made this winter, so we are hopeful that the coal question will not retard the develop-

cantilever bright the coal duestion will not retard the development of Alaska very much longer."

CANTILEVER BRIDGE IN ALASKA

Some months ago the Copper River

Northwestern railroad completed a Ruskaina hundreds of men and teams are at work pushing the railroad to Kennecott, to be the terminus which is 200 miles from Cordova, the seaport. Here the ships of the Alaska Stamship Co. weekly disgorge vast cargoes of supplies and equipment for the men who are building the road through the wonderful region.

articles of produce and other prop-

notable steel span bridge over the opper river between the Miles and Childs glaciers, in Alaska, a description of the work appearing at the time. Now the same company is engaged in stretching a steel cantilever bridge across the Kuskalina river at milepost 149 from Cordova. The work is to be pushed all winter and, despite the prevailing idea that Alaska is too cold to permit of any work throughout the winter months, the climate at this point is not unlike that of the northern portion of the United States and the steel gang is able to push the construction right along through November and December. The length of the cantilever is 550 feet and the total length of the bridge is 800 feet. It is 250 feet above the water level so it will undoubtedly be one of the most interesting pieces of construction on this somewhat remarkable rallroad which is being built upon standard lines and is destined to become a most important factor in the upbuilding of the interior of Alaska.

All along the route above the Kuskalina hundreds of men and teams are at work pushing the railroad to Kennecott, to be the terminus which Childs glaciers, in Alaska, a descrip-



FOUR GENERATIONS.

Reading from left to right sitting, Marie Magdaline Larsen, Mary Irene Christiansen, Anger Marie Christiansen, Standing, Hyrum J. Christiansen The baby is a granddaughter of the late L. John Nuttall, and great-

#### PRETTY SALT LAKE BUNGALOW.



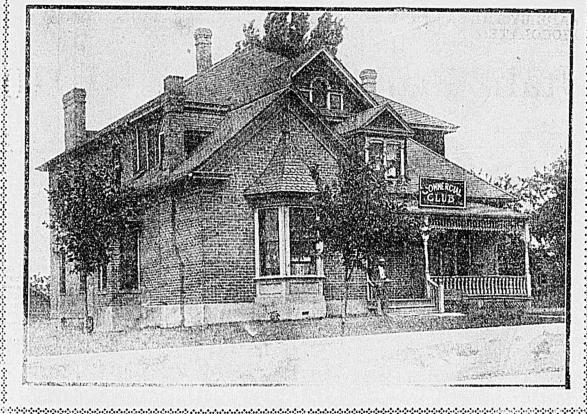
RESIDENCE OF MR. MILTON E. LIPMAN, 925 FIRST AVE.

## Progressive

## Policy Responsible

## for ing on the proposition of establishing a "market day" to be held weekly or less frequently as the demand requires, where the farmers can bring in such

Murray's Splendid Advancement erty as they desire to dispose of and have it disposed of at the market place without costs, by which it is also expected that the problem of the high cost of living will in a measure be solved, by bringing the consumer and the producer together. All in all, the prospects for Murray are brighter than they have been for considerable time past, due largely to the organized effort that is being made through the Commercial club to develop and bring to the front the advantages, which by location and surroundings the town end to the producer together.



## MURRAY COMMERCIAL CLUB.

THE municipality of Murray has continued its progressive policy during the year 1910. It has added to its sidewalk paving, installed street crossings, extended street sprinkling and lighting, rebuilt some portions of State street, in addition to purchasing the water distributing system, securing and connecting with a source of unexcelled supply and installation of the first unit of a sewer sys-

The purchase of the water distributing system was accomplished early in the year from a private corporation, but the source of supply being from a source of doubtful quality and maintained by a pumping plant at a heavy expense, it was imperative that a purer supply and at a cheaper cost be secured quickly and after all available sources were considered, the cheapest and most feasible with the best water was decided to be from artesian wells from cided to be from artesian wells from a point where the system could be supplied by gravity. Accordingly land was secured, wells driven, a reservoir built and 12,000 feet of new 12-inch mains laid and connected with the present distributing system. The city now has a water supply unexcelled in purity anywhere and of ample quantity, not only for the present but for a long time in the future, and all this at a very moderate cost. a very moderate cost.

## ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Analysis of this water shows it to be absolutely pure; its temperature is uniform at 52 degrees and it is never exposed to the air until it is taken out of the tap or hydrant and reaches the consumer as pure as its source. The water first flows into an enclosed concrete reservoir of 56,000 gallons capacity with waste gates for the surplus, which with the flush valve at the sewer on the lower end of the system, provides a constant circulation.

The source of supply is 60 feet higher than the business district of Murray and the gravity pressure is ample tor

I the highest buildings within the city

From a hygienic and economical basis Murray is favored with a water supply unexcelled by any community any-SEWER SYSTEM.

The first unit of a sewer system extending from Murray street to Little Cottonwood creek and paralleling State street on the west for this distance has been accomplished and placed in operation during the year, thus relieving a very unsanitary condition within the most congested district of the city.

NEW FIRE ENGINE. An item of no small importance was

the purchase of a gasoline fire engine which has demonstrated as being of great efficiency and a protection against fire loss. The board of five un-derwriters have conceded a material reduction of insurance rates to property owners on account of the securing of this engine and the showing of efficien-cy made by the Murray volunteer fire department, NEW ORDINANCES.

In a legislative way, the council has promulgated and adopted an entire new set of ordinances which will be effective Jan. 1, 1911, and which embrace many advanced hygienic features to

safeguard and preserve the health of the community. During the ensuing year no new im-provements of any great extent are anticipated but a conservative policy of maintenance of present utilities and such expansions as are required with all encouragement that can be given towards the welfare of the citizens and the advancement of the city and its interests will be continued.

### COMMERCIAL CLUB IS DOING GOOD WORK

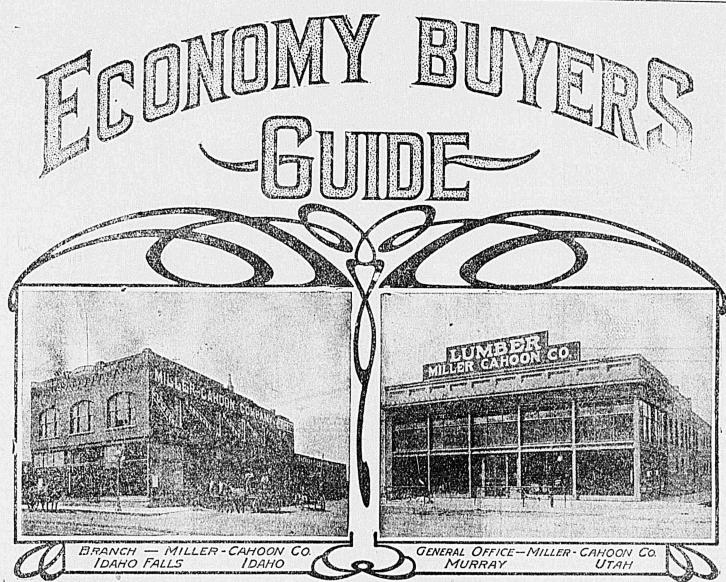
organization. The result was the organization of the Murray Commercial club, the membership of which, at the present time, crowds the hundred mark. The club occupies very commodious and suitable quarters in the heart of the city in which a cafe is conducted, and where the business men meet together as occasion requires to consider matters pertaining to the business interests of the community The club, realizing that Murray is lo-

community.

The club, realizing that Murray is located in the center of the richest and best agricultural section of the State of Utah, and has an abundance of property along three transcontinental railways that pass through the city, suited for manufacturing purposes, has been diligently working to the end of having the agricultural resources developed and factories established, not only to take care of products of the farms, but for the transformation of the natural products which abound in the State of Utah into useful articles of trade.

Toward the end of improving agricultural conditions, farmers' institutes are being conducted monthly in connection with the extension work of the Agricultural college of Utah, the advantages of which the farmers are beginning to realize, as shown by the increased attendance at each meeting, and by advertising and other means, the people of not only this region but of the whole United States are having their attention called to the agricultural possibilities, and land for agricultural purposes has come into considerably greater demand. Many acres that have lain idle during into considerably greater demand.
Many acres that have lain idle during recent years because of smelter smoke and other excuses, and indifferent methods of farming, are being broken and the indications are that the rich agricultural lands in this region are to be made to produce as only such land can:

Murray, Dec. 17.—The citizens of Murray, realizing the advantages of an organization, and attempting to exploit the advantages of the community, met on the 7th day of February, 1910, to discuss plans of



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